	1275c	
PAT	OILD	
TUI	SALD.	

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN —A LIGHT, four-seat Barouche, for one or two horses, nearly new; tall by A. J. Joyce. Can be seen at stables of ALLIBON NAILOR, JR., 1200 and 1220 E super northwest. FOR SALE-GREAT CHANCE. Fine two-story and mansard-roof house, north side of I street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, with all modern improvements; fine lot, fronting a Government reservation. A rare opportunity to obtain a good hemic is the heart of the city. Price reasonable. Applyto Corner Seventh and F streets.

FOR SALE, CHEAP - TWO ELEGANT second-hand LANDAUS, satin lined, \$000 and 81.000.
Two second-hand six-passenger panel-quarter ROCKAWAYS. \$500 each.
One new COUIPE, \$800; original value, \$4,000.
One second-hand four-passenger panel-quarter COUPE BUCKAWAY, not much used, \$425; cost.
\$550. The above are BARGAINS.
Several PARK PHAETONS, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c., at a sacrifice, at R. H. GRAHAM'S delt-31 Repository, 412 Eighth street northwest

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THOSE FIRST-Class DWELLINGS on Q and Corcoran arrects, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Terms: Small cash payment; balance in monthly installments. J. W. P. MYERS, Agent, 715 Fifteenta street. FOR SALE -AN ELEGANT COUPE HORSE and HARNESS. He is a blace, finely proportioned and stylish animal, 16% hands, and eight years old. The Harness is one of wood (ifbson's best, and has been in use only a few months. For further information inquire at B. ORU/IT'S Stable, 1724 G, street, where they can both he seen.

FUR SALE—A SET OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, Rep., in good order, at very reasonble rate, also, an OAK
DINING-ROOM SET, with other Househeld Goods, by a party leaving the city.
Call, before 12 o'clock, at 722 Thirtsenth is
street northwest. FOR SALE-IN BALTIMORE.

OR SALE—IN BALTIMORE.

hree-story BRICK HOUSE, eleven rooms, the steps and trimmings, ranges, heaters, be soom, hot and cold water, gas fixtures. In by 170. Price & 200; half cash, balance elx and lweive months. Ground rent & period of the first half water months. Ground rent & period of the first half water and this case avenue, mear the Relay, Baltimore and this of the first half water and the period of the first half water and the cent. Interest, on credit payments, payable is annually. Commutation from Washinanually. Commutation from Washinanually. Commutation from Washinanually. Scents daily; commutation from a timore. Seconds daily; commutation from a to Baltimore. It cents daily. For full pariars address James McDonneLL, St. Denuis 10 (Mec. Baltimore county, Nd. no.3-10). POR SALE A THREE-STORY BRICK
HOUSE, No. 224 First street southeast; contains 9 rooms and bath, yard front and rear,
two bay windows; also stable, on a fifteen foot
paved alivy, one square from the Capitol.
Price \$5,50, \$1,500 cash; balance it one, two
and three years at 8 per cent. This perfect.

Beal Estate Agents, No. 215 F street N. W.

POSITIVE BARGAIN.

the premises, apply to HUYCK & ADDISON, Beal Estate Brokers. No. 1238 F street north adjoining Ebbit house. POR SALE—A COMPORTABLE TWOstory Brick HOUSE, Mansard roof and
bacement, situate on Capitol Hill, one square
from Capitol building; all modern improvements; nine rooms and bath,
P. W. MILLER & CO.,
2012-1m

1328 MASSAUHUSETTS AVE... OB SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WILL SELL

bought on reasonable terms.

BOUSES FOR BENT.

BENTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTY SOLD AT FUBLIC AUCTION. JOHN J. EVANS.

Beal Estate Broker,

200 Pennsylvania ave, cast, Capitol Hill.



WANTED I'M MEDIATELY-FIFTY of first-class colored and white SERVANTS for all kinds of housework. The best of wages paid to those having good city references. Families supplied at short notice with reliable servants at the Eureka Employment Office, 918 F street. WANTED-BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN furnished ROOMS, with board, in a private family, where there are ladles and children. Location between Thirteenth and Fifth streets, near street cars. Address ELLIS, 2219 F street.

A NY PERSON DESIRING THE ASSIST-enced, intelligent and assistions amenuensis or considential secretary, whose references are unex-WANTED-PARTNER IN PAYING BUS. 918 F STREET.—WANTED—FAMILIES to call and select from a large variety of shoice Servants for all kinds of housework. Good white and colored help can aways find good homes at the Eureka Employment Office, 918 F street, near Sinth, MES. LOUISE C. BUTLER. WANTED - ONE HUNDRED MEAL Boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the Imperial hotel, JAMES 5. FIERCE, Proprietor.

WANTED—COPIES OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN for February, 1875. A liberal price will be paid at this office. WANTED-MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, by WM. J. JOHNSTON, Attorney-at-Law, ans-ty Ecom 40, Le Dreit Building. BOOM #0, Le Droft Building.

SECOND HAND CLOTHING WANTED AND
the HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID. In consequence of the large sales made daily, I am in
seed of the above, and am prepared to buy all
kinds of GENTLEMENS. BUTS. AND LABJIES! GARMENTS, HATS. BOOTS, SHOES,
BEDDING. WATCHES, PISTOLS, &C., at the
very highest cash prices. By calling or adressing
by mail prompt attention will be given by
HERZOG,
sug25-tf.

BUD Street northwest.

DR. A. PRATT, DENTIST, HAS RE moved to the northwest corner of Seventh and D streets, over Crandall's book store, where he wil' be pleased to see his old patrens, and the general public.

1227 L STREET—HANDSOMELY FUR-nished south from BOOMS, with or without board; Plano, &c. Single rooms with board only 485 per month. Location superb. Cars con-venient.

THE NATIONAL HYGIENIC INSTITUTE AND DINING ROOMS.
Just opened at 100 F street, where the best FIRST-CLASS BUARD can be had at reasonable rates.

novis-im W. F. ROSS, M. D., Proprietor. 949 K STREET NORTHWEST-BOARD.
with board, in one of the finest locations in the
city, one square only from Ninth and Eleventh
street and New York avenue railroads. Heuse recentiv occupied by the French Minister.
nell-im*

A NEW DINING' SALOON

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND

TABLE BOARDERS,
410 Ninth street.

This new saloon will be all beraily conducted. The
best the market affords will be at the command of
guests. The scale of prince is excaedingly low.

no6-tr C. H. NELSON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice Hockingham County Roll Butter, cound to Phinadelphia Print, 40 cents per pound. Fine Frederick County Brill Butter only 20 cents per pound, or 3 pounds \$1. Fair Roll butter 30 cents. New York Blaic Cheese and fresh Eggs a specialty.

147 Centre Market and 100 Northern Liberty Market.

New schedule—Full load of 40 bushels for 42.40. (Smaller leads 7 cents per bushels cartage, 40 cents.)

AFFLY 70

Office of Washington Gaslight Company,

FOR RENT.

ROOMS. 1237 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N. South front. House has all modern conveniences, det;2

FOR RENT-ALARGE, BEAUTIFUL AND R BEAT — A HEAVI — A HEAVI — A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

1113 K STREET NORTHWEST-FOR BENT-A nicely-furnished ROOM, in a pleasant location, without board. dels* 812 THIRTEENTH STREET-FOR EENT, and foor, communicating. Parior and bed room, suitable for a member of Congress.

Private family. Terms moderate. References deli-4t*

811 NINTH STREET NORTHWESTof rooms on second foor, \$55. Only parties of reined tastes and habits need apply. delt-2:
604 EAST CAPITOL STREET-TWO
handsomely furnished communicating
rooms for rent. House new; bath, light, heat,
&c. Well adapted for a Senatoror member of Congress or any gentleman having business at the
Capitol. Bent mederate. FOR RENT-PARLOR AND BED-ROOM.

1209 ELEVENTH STREET SOUTH-On good terms. A first-class stand. Inquire next door, 1211. 817 TWELFTH STREET-FOR RENT, and second floor, on line of New York avenue cars.

210 A STREET SOUTHEAST-FOR

1203 ELEVENTH STREET NORTH-room, communicating, on first floor; suitable for a Member of Congress; \$50; street cars pass the door to the Capitol.

1402 H STREET.-TO MEMBERS OF nished rooms for sent, two sources from the Evolutional Artilegion, and convenient to three lines of street cars.

THIRTEENTH STREET NORTH-Congress and others desiring handsomely-fur-nished Rooms, with or without board, can be suited by applying as above. References ex-changed.

200 FIFTH STREET SOUTHEAST—PER-ROOMS can be suited. References exchanged, noils if FOR RENT-OFFICES. The National Safe Deposit Company having re-cently purchased the property formerly known as "Plant's Building," northeast corner of Fifteenth street and New York avenue, has had the same thoroughly reporated and fitted up for OFFICES, The location is the best in the city and the terms reasonable.

easonable.
Apply at the Company's office, to
WM. STICKNEY,
Or B. P. SNYDEH,
det-STuTh2= Of the Executive Committee.

(described in the accompanying note) assures its substantial accoracy, and inily justifies any fair reasoning which may be based upon it. That it may be clearly understood by those who desire full information on the subject, it may be well to 949 MASSACHUSETTS A V E N U E rooms and bathroom; gas and water. Inquire on premises. Possession given January I. FOR RENT — A THREE STORY brick dwelling, twelre rooms; all nodern improvements. BYER & DAVIDSON, deile-iw HEPEA avenue northwest.

FOR RENT—A FINE THREE STORY brick dwelling, sixteen rooms; every modern convenience; two-story brick stable in rear of let. BYER & DAVIDSON, deile-iw 122 Pa, avenue northwest.

Gel6-iw

1628 Pa, avenue northwest.

614 F STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND
Seventh streets northwest.—For rent,
a superbhouse. It has 18 fine rooms, two fornaces and all the modern conveniences; also,
a two story stable and carriage house.

E. R. WILSON,
decl6-6t

TUR SALE — TWO HOUSES OF FOUR
ROOMS EACH, on G street, between
Fourteenth and Fiftventh streets: to be removed by the purchaser within thirty days
from day of sale. Apply to J. W. P. Myera,
Notary Public, 715 Fifteenth street.

del1-6t

ALL — TWO HOUSES OF FOUR
ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE
ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE
ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE
ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE ROUTE
ROUTE ROU TOR BENT-SEVERAL HOUSES ON COR-CURAN STREET, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, containing ten rooms, gas, water, bath, latrobes. Rent, \$40 per month. Apply at 715 Fifteenth street. J. W. P. MYERS, Agent.

508 FIFTH STREET NORTHWEST-posite Judiciary square, by A. B. DUVALL, corner of Four-and-a-half street and Louist-ana avenue. 1221 K STREET.—FOR RENT, fastman. Apply at the house. General

dec8-tr CHAS. F. PUBHAW. Evoker.

CHAS. F. PUBHAW. Evoker.

CHAS. FURNISHED HOUSES for rest in Washington city, ranging in price from 200 to \$850, 10 per month for Congressional session, or a fair reduction by the year or a term of years. For location and foll particulars, in juire of 1338 F street, adjoining the Ebbitt House, oct3-tf.

Self-Adjusting Eye-Glasses,
Patented, warranted for one year
pot to break, frametees: manufactured and made to order. Warranted not to produce cancers, as other EyeGlasses do. It does not slip from your nose if you
sweat. Come and see them and convince yourselves of this beantiful invention.

1239 Pennsylvania avc., Optician and Jeweler.
des-1Jani

1227 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

ALL PRINTED MATTER

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster General, Covering Interesting and Valuable Figures, and Making Important Recom

The following letter has just been submitted to the railway mail service :

Class of mail matter.

Per cent, of the revenue from each class to the revenue from all classes.

2 2 3

Genta. 12.03

BENEFITS OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

But a postal department is not a common carrier. It is a Government monopoly—a monopoly not intended for profit, but for the use and convenience of the whole body politic. In a Republic like ours, of such great extent, with many vast expanses sparsely populated, but by a hardy race of men, who are the pioneers of our clylination, extending the sway of our political institutions into a constantly increasing area, it is simply impossible for any private enterprise to carry our mails. As it is, the Government loses annually a large sum of money in the transportation of the mails. This loss, the system being wisely and economically managed, the people cheerfully pay as an indirect tax, in consideration of the great benefit done to public and private intelligence by the mails, and to trade and commerce through the spread of that intelligence. If I am correct in this idea of the legitimate prevince of a postal system, it is clear that the true problem for Congress to solve in amending the act to which reference has been made is this. To cheapen postages for the whole people by such an amendment to the act as shall not so increase the cost of the postal service in the transportation of criticles in which comperatively few are inter-said as in enabling the proposed lower postages. If this can be done the act will be universally acknowledged as one of wisdom and propriety. If, on the contrary, postages on mail matter aimost

PRESELY FIX THE RATES OF THESE AS THEY WHILE REFORE THE HECKEASE.

This is a very simple proposition, and needs little argumentation. The things upon which postages are here proposed to be reduced are among those which all men will recognize as natural mailable matter. Let the mails carry them cheaply, at a loss if need be. The general tax therefor is legitimate, and will be cheerfully paid by the public at large; but it is unjust, unphilosophical and unfair to make the general public pay a tax in support of the private business of individuals and companies, and in this estogory must be placed all the other mailable articles embraced in class third. There will be little or no dispute as to the truth of this statement, except, perhaps, as to books. It will be claimed that books, being neisble means for the dissemination of intelligence, ought especially to be designated as mailable matter.

There is more apparent than real force in this

as mailable matter.

There is more apparent than real force in this statement, as applied to the mails. The value of very many books as medium of intelligence is cheerfully admitted. But an exceedingly small preportion of all the books published goes through the mails. Nearly all books are bought at the ownters of local booksellers, who have a handsome discount in their purchases from the publishers. What does it avail a man in Washington, for example, to send to a New York publisher for a book which he can get at a Washington bookstore for precisely what it will cost him in New York? By sending to New York he simply pays the price of his letter's postage in additions are price of his letter's postage in additions. Profit on each piece.

Permit me to put the argument in favor of the proposition I advocate in another form:

In all the discussions in favor of cheap postages which have taken piace in Congress and appeared in the public press, very little consideration has been given to the exact cost of transporting the mails. It has been taken for granted that a reduction in the postages would so increase the number of packages that there would inevitably be an increase of revenue. No one will deap that up to a certain point this is true, nor will so earnest an advocate of cheap postage and fast mails as myself say a single word against the wisdom and good business sense of a system of cheap postage for all kinds of matter naturally belonging to the public mails. I know of no better plan to defeat cheap postage for all such kinds of matter—then the one which would make the rates of miscellaneous packages of merchandiss, seeds, etc., upon a par with those for the transportation of mail matter proper. By mail matter proper I mean all correspondence and all regular publications giving intelligence or current affairs.

But it is evident that some revenue is necessary to maintain any postal system. The necessary to maintain any postal system. The necessary to maintain any postal system. The necessary to maintain any postal system that has already been stated—namely, sparse population in so large a proportion of the country. This natural difficulty will be everoome in the course of time. Meanwhile we are to determine the best mode of securing cheap postages, with the least tax upon the people. The plan I have the honor to suggest may be stated simply thus: To restere the old cheap rates on all mail matter proper, leaving what may be called irregular mail matter to pay its own way as nearly as practicable.

By reference to the tables without the state with the

ing to current events should, as near as practicable, pay their own way in the mails of the United States.

There has been a great deal of discussion as to the propriety of carrying articles of the third class, except transient newspapers, periodicals and other printed or engraved matter, in the mails, Many contend that they do not belong in the mails at all. In this opinion I do not concur. I believe it is well enough that any innocent package of the proper weight and harmless to the mail should be admitted. This is a great convenience to the public, and the abolition of the practice herein would result in discommoding thousands of persons, and in unnecessary hardship. I am, therefore, decidedly opposed to restricting mailable matter. But both the primary and secondary purpose of a postal system having been accomplished in the transmission of pervate correspondence and publications of current intelligence and thought, I respectfully submit that packages outside of these are not naturally or logically privileged, and ought, in justice to the whole people, to pay their own way. If it be not operations over a country of such vast extent, fix them to be made to pay their own way, then they should come as near to it as practicable, to the end that the whole people may have the chaspest practicable postages proper for the least general taxation for the support of the postal system.

PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

follows:

Let the law remain precisely as it is, EXCEPT TO
EXCLUDE from the operation of the act of Con-gress increasing rates on third-class matter ALL TRANSIEST SEWEFATERS AND MAGAZINES, UN-

With these explanations I proceed to discuss, in view of the facts set forth in the tabular statament, what may be best in the interest of cheap postages for the whole people, and the sensible and wise management of the business of the Post Office Department, so far as earrying the mails is concerned, and especially with reference to the legislation of the Porty-third Congress, which increased postages on mail matter of the third class. reased postages on mail matter of the third class.

The primary object of the establishment of a postal system by Government is variously stated. By some it is said to be "the dissemination of intelligence;" others say it is "to promote trade and commerce," while still others claim that it is a convenience, and indeed, a necessity, for both these purposes. This latter is, as I think, the true statement of the case, a postal system being established by Government for the dissemination of both private and public information, in the interest of general intelligence and of trade and commerce. It is the primary and direct purpose of a general postal system to disseminate private and public intelligence; it is a secondary and indirect purpose of it, but nevertheless highly important and valuable to promote trade and commerce.

EENEFITS OF THE POSTAL SERVICE. PERCENTAGE OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES. By reference to the tabular statement it will be seen that the different classes of mail are propor-tioned as follows as to number of pieces and weight:

dition, the vast quantities of miscellaneous matter which are constantly passing through the mails, (aggregating about 120,000,000 -pounds annually,) and then reflect, besides, that all this has nothing wasters to do with the dissemination of intelligence, the primary purpose of a postal system, we must conclude that when the Government carries these things through its mails at the bare cost of the handling and transportation it has done its whole duty in the premises. The table conclusively shows that these articles are carried for less than such cost. Under these circumstapees, it seems to me that it would be self-evidently ubjust to diminish the rates on all these articles of a miscellaneous nature belonging to the third class of mail matter.

I have thus given you my views upon a subject now attracting so much attention with considerable fullum, and have set forth in detail the facts upon which they are based, because I believe the solution of the problem which I have herein set forth is the true remedy for the IIIS which are complained of in this matter, and because I believe the first in the true remedy for the IIIS which are complained of in this matter, and because I believe the timbermore that if the suggestion I have yentured to make be carried out by act of Congress it will result in good to the public and good to the postal service.

With great respect your obedient servant,

Greo. S. Banes,

Superintendent Rallway Mail Service. universally used by the people be reduced, as I think they ought to be, and at the same time postages be also reduced on articles which were not originally mailable matter, which are carried by favor and grace rather than by natural fitness, and in which only a few are interested, in that case we only benefit the few at the expense of the many, and remove a light direct tax to put in its place a heavy indirect one. By reference to the tabular statement it will be seen that the only matter which pays a profit to the Government is that of the first classwritten correspondence. There is here an annual profit of more than four millions, (84, 12, 20, 70.) But on regular newspapers and periodicals the less is nearly seven millions, (84, 20, 20, 20, 1); and on miscellaneous matter more than four millions, (84, 113, 915, 83.) Now, I presume it will be agreed that the "privileged matter" of the mails ought to be that which pays the best. This is but common business sense. Next in point of favor is that which dees most for the dissemination of intelligence. This on account of the public good. It is worth while—it is often sound political wisdom—to pay a tax for the prometton of a great public good. We have, then, properly and logically, as "privileged matter" of the mails all private correspondence and all publications (newspapers and periodicals) which treat of the events, opinions and ideas of the times. No one will dispute that the mails ought to carry these as cheaply as possible. I believe it is but common sense that right there the line should be drawn, and that articles outside of those embraced in written correspondence and publications pertaining to current events should, as near as practicable, pay their own way in the mails of the United States.

There has been a great deal of discussion as to

YACIMUS ... AD LINUTED A LANCOUR AND MERCH

Superintendent Railway Mail The Postmaster General. FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATE-. THURSDAY, December 16, 1875. were presented by various Senators.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to restore the list of the army. Military Affairs. Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to pay the ex-penses of United States district judges in certain cases when they are performing duties in another district beside their own. Judiciary. Mr. WITHERS introduced a bill to aid the Weshington, St. Louis and Chicago narrow-gauge railroad. Railroads. Mr. JONES introduced a bill to authorise the sale of land no longer needed for military pur-poses.

poses.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of special agents to investigate fraudulent pension cases. Pensions.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill granting the Post Smith (Arkanaa) military reservation to Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill granting the Fort Smith (Arkansa) military reservation to the city of Fort Smith for common school purposes. Military Affairs.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic. Finance.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial, signed by a large number of persons representing steamboat interests, asking certain changes in the laws respecting such interests. Commerce.

Mr. SPENCER said the Legislature of Aizhama had, at the last session, raised a committee to lequire into his election. Since the adjournment of the Legislature this committee had been in season several times. As the Legislature authorizing this committee was not the one which elected him, he had neither appeared before it in person nor by counsel. The investigation had therefore been entirely so perfe. He now contented himself with denying entirely that there had been anything impure and improper in the mode of his election. He would say also that this Legislature of Aisbama had been elected by the same process of violence, fraud and intimidation which had characterised the late elections in Mississippi. He then submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether any corrupt means had been used in his election, with power to send for persons and papera, sit during the recease, and employ a stehographer. Adopted.

Mr. MORHILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Protective Insurance Company of the District of Columbia. District of Columbia. BLECTION OF SENATOR SPENCER.

Mr. COOPER stated that he would present resolutions concerning his late colleague, And Johnson, on Tuesday, the 11th day of Janu natead of pext Monday, as he had stated yes The CHAIR laid before the Senate the concur-ent resolution of the House providing for an ad-ournment from Monday next to January 4. Mr. THURMAN moved to amend by inserting

Mr. MORTON called up his resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the late election in Mississippi. He said he has in his possession a great mass of documents, and write, he, on this subject, some of them from oncial sources. Of course, the information which he had no personal knowledge of

DEMOCRATS HAD LOADED CAPNON,

DEMOCRATE HAD LOADED CARNON,
which they were discharging, and which di
much to intimidate both white and colered R
publican voters; also that much intimidatio
was effected by wholesale threats to discharg
from employment those who voted the Republ
can ticket; also that in some counties the ballo
boxes were taken charge of by the Democrate
that the vote of the State was over 30,000 in e
cess of the registered vote. In the county of
Yazoo, where the Republican vote was 2,437 i
1972, it was this year?, while the Democratic vot
was 4,044, whereas in 1873 it was silt.
Mr. BAYARD said, so far as he knew, ther
was no precedent for such an investigation as the
new preposed. He would ask the Senator unde
what clause of the Constitution he derived th
authority to order such investigation.

authority to order such investigation.

Mr. MORTON said he did not at this time propose to enter into any constitutional argument en that subject. Suffice it to say that there had been other investigations of a similar character ordered by this body. The legal and constitutional rights of citisens of the United States had been violated—the enforcement of the laws had been violated—the enforcement of the laws had been violated.

Mr. BAYARD Insisted that there was no precedent. If the legal and the constitutional rights of citisens had been violated the courts were open to them, where their rights were protected by laws bristling with penalties. When a Senator from Mississippi may present himself here, then, if there are doubts as to the manner of his election, the Senate may constitute itself the judge, and inquire into that. But when before did the Senate undertake to inquire into the election of the members of the other House, as was now proposed by the Senator from Indiana? He denied entirely the right of the Senate to interfere in the election in the State of Mississippi, as proposed by the Senator. It was very extraordinary if such a state of affairs existed as alleged by the Senator that the President had never alluded even to the Souther question. All knew how much attention the President had given to it, and the message, special and otherwise, he sent in to Congress last winter on the subject. This was a revolutionary proposition. He (Mr. B.) asked again, was there hever to come a time when these states right when their stability in the high the senator.

STATES OF THE SOUTH SHOULD BE LET ALONE, when their rights should be co-equal with those of other States of the Union. of other States of the Union.

The presence here of the Senator's colleague [Mr. McDowald] shows that the pelitical changes which he thinks so remarkable in the South may take place in other States of the Union.

Mr. MORTON. Perhaps theregmay be a change in the Senator's own State.

Mr. BAYARD. Well, if there should be, God forbid that I should come here and ask Federal interference because my people had changed their political views to my, disadvantage. [Applause may be galleries.]

The CHAIR said if these manifestations of applause were repeated, he would order the galleries; to be cleared.

ENTIRELY IN CONFLICT

with their position on the Louisiana case. They had now taken back every point that they had claimed in the Louisiana matter. He argued that the power to order the investigation was found in several clauses of the Constitution. He proposition was not revolutionary, as stated by Mr. Bav-nap; it was to guard against revolution. It was to protect a majority of 25,000 from being over-awed and beaten down, so that a majority of 25,000 on the other side was obtained. Yet if no sflort is made to prevent this, the Senator says we are lighting the first of discord. According to the Senator we ought to let them alone, and next year the rame thing will be done in South Carolina and in Louisiana. The Senator fair, Bav-and) says he would not come here to make a fund if the Republicans, should carry Deiaware. If they carried it by the same means as the Democrats carried there or elsewhere.

Mr. GOHDON maid he knew of the election in Mississippi, from personal knowledge, as he was there. He was not able to catch all that Mr. Motron had said, and would therefore sat that the matter go ever till to morrow, so that he could read the Secator speech in the Record.

Pending discussion the Secate then went into executive season and afterwards adjourned.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. NOT BABCOCK, BUT TUTTON

RABCOCK KNEW NOTHING ABOUT IT

Confirmations Yesterday-The Pardon

Question - Rights of Peddlers-Pension Frauds - Liquor Traffic - The Spencer Inquiry-Army and Navy The Centennial Trip-Members of the Senate and House of Repre-

grounds at Philadelphia, and who have failed to receive their tiekets, can procure them at the o'clock p. m. to-day. Revocation of the Transfer Order.

sentatives intending to visit the Centennial

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, DIS'T OF PENNA.,
DOWNINGTON, Dec. II, 1878.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the
United States:
Siz: I observe that ex-Senator Henderson, in
the trial of the case of the United States. the trial of the case of the United States vs.

the trial of the case of the United States vs. Avery, (if his speech is correctly reported.) charges General Babcock, your private secretary, with having some connection with the "St. Louis whisky ring," and in their interest having im-properly influenced you to reveke the order of the Secretary of the Treasury transferring supervisors, dated January 27, 1875. As 1 have claimed the credit of having influenced you to re-voke that order, I feel it is my duty now to asrose that druer, I feet it is my duly now to assume the responsibility, and receive whatever
edium, if any, attaches thereto, and, with this in
yiew, I beg leave to remind you of the facts as
they recur to me. On or about the last day of
January, 1875, I received a letter from Commissioner Douglass, inclosing the Secretary's order
of the 27th of January, transferring me to the St.
Lemis district, and direction me to recent them Louis district, and directing me to the St. Louis district, and directing me to report there for duty on the 15th of February. I went to Washington on the night of the 3d of February, saw Commissioner Douglass on the morning of the 4th, and asked him how long I was expected to remain at St. Louis; to which he replied, methans a wear-six months at least I said if to remain at St. Louis; to which he replied, perhaps a year-six months at least. 1 said, if so, I would have to resign, as I could not go to

to the Arlington, where Secretary Bristow was confined to his room from the effects of a fall, and band quite a lengthy interview, and I made sub-stantially the same statement to him—that if it was proposed to keep me at St. Louis six months or a year I would be compelled to tender my resignation, as I could not take my family with me, and would not leave them six months for the me, and would not resides which I had some prop be neglected for that length of time. The hon-orable Secretary finally agreed that I should go, with the understanding that I was at liberty to return on the 1st day of April—thus making my absence about six weeks. To this I assented, but at the same time stated that I should not be able to accomplish any good; that if the extensive frauds which he feared were being perpetrated there and at other points by distillers, with the knowledge and aid of local officers, they would cover it so deep that I should not be able to dis-cover it; that the fact of these transfers of supervisors and revenue agents having been published, giving the parties full notice for two or three weeks that there were to be such changes, would give ample time most impossible to trace them, and I respectfully suggested that, in my opinion, it would be much better to send some competent, discreet person

suggested that, in my opinion, it would be much better to send seme competent, discreet person, who would not be known, and whose movements would be entirely secret, to see what was going on, and in this way the parties be caught in the act of defrauding and sufficient evidence obtained en which to make seisures, and thereby get other procis of the frauds; and urged that this plan should be adopted, not only at St. Louis, but Chicago and other suspected points, and suggested to the Secretary that Special Agent Brooks, who had been on duty with me for about five years, would be the very best man for that purpose of whom I had knowledge. Finally the Secretary suggested that I had probably better see the Precident, as he had taken great interest in this matter. I therefore went directly to the White House, saw General Babcock, with whom at that time I had scarcely a speaking acquaintance, told him I wanted to see you; that I had been ordered to report for duty at St. Louis on the 16th instant, and I desired to see you before going. He replied that you were engaged with Senators and members, but that if I would call in an hour I could have an interview with you. I called at the time bers, but that if I would call in an hour I could have an interview with you. I called at the time named, and General Babcock took in my card, and I was admitted at once, when I stated to you, as I had done to the Secretary, that if the transfer to St. Louis was to continue for any considerable length of time it would be necessary for me to resign, but this was a mere personal matter, and that I had no doubt you would soon have twenty or more applicants for my place, who would be willing to go to St. Louis or anywhere else for the sake of holding the position. I, however, stated that Secretary Bristow had kindly consented to my returning East by the 1st of April; and then I stated to you, as I had to the honorable Secretary, that, in my opinion, no good could be accomplished by these transfers; at least, so far as detecting frauds that had been committed, and bringing to justice the guilty parties, was concerned; for, if the Secretary was correct in his belief that extensive frauds, were being committed by distillers at St. Louis, Chicago and other points, with the knowledge and connivance of officers

Mayal News.

Commander George W. Haywood ordered to command the storeship "Supply," 21st instant. Midshipman A. A. Nicholson to duty at the ginis. Paymaster F. H. Ames from duty at League island, and also from the ship St. Louis, and ordered to settle accounts.

to Omaha, Nebraska, where they will be re-ported upon arrival to the commanding general, epartment of the Platte, for assignment to the Department of the Platte, for assignment to the Third cavalry. The extension of leaves absence granted, on surgeon's certificate of disability: Captain Jas. H. Rollins, ordnance department, is further extended six months. Leave of absence for ten days is granted First Lieutenant James A. Haughey, flat infantry, (Newport barracks, Kentucky.) As directed by telegraph, lith inst., from this office to the commanding officer. Baton Rouge barracks, Louisiana, Major James Beiger, quartermaster, will turn over to Sacond Lieutenant John R. Oedi, 13th Infantry, air funds, property and duties pertaining to the national cometries under his charge.

Requesting to be Investigated. Mr. Spencer, of Alabams, offered the follow esolution; which was agreed to:

resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections are hereby instructed to investigate into and inquire whether in the election of George E. Spencer as a Sanator from the State of Alshama there were used, or caused to be used and employed, corrupt means or corrupt practices to secure his election to the seathen ow holds, and that said committee the empowered to administer oaths, to send for persons and papers, to take testimeny, to employ stenographers and such clerical assistance as they may deem necessary, and to sit during the recess of Congress, if considered advisable, and to report the result of their investigation as soon as possible. Important to Stock Cornerations.

In the case of Webster against the assigner o the Great Western Insurance Company, of Chicago, now before the United States Supreme Court, the question is whether the assignee of stook is Hable for future assessments on such stock is liable for future assessments on such stock without an express contract to that effect. Webster purchased stock of the company of one Hale, and the court below held that if it was transferred on the books of the company by the direction of either of them, then Webster was liable for the unpaid assessment. His here contended that the maked assignment of the stock did not carry with it any liability whatever for assessment, and that it has been held in many adjudicated cases that even the subscriber to stock is not liable to future assessments without a contract to do so, unless the act of incorporation or a public statute so declares.

The Rights of Peddlers and the Laws of Com-

The laws of the State of Missouri regulating the traffic of peddlers provides that any person going from piace to place selling any goods, wares, &c., which are not the product or manufacture of the State, except books, charis, maps and stationery, shall be deemed a "peddier," and and stationery, shall be deemed a "peddier," and must be licensed to proceed in his business. Under this act one Welten was indicated for being a peddier without a license in the State court, and he brings error to the Supreme Court of the United States, maintaining that the laws of the State under which he is charged are unconstitutional in that they attempt a regulation of compage between the several States by discriminating in favor of the products and manufactures of Kassas. The cause was now argued, and is held under advisoment.

the public health and runers walfare of the peo-ple; and also inquire and take testificary as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legis-lation for the prevention of intemperance is the several States of the Union. The bill appropri-ates \$10,000 for necessary expenses, and requires the commission to report the result of their inves-tigation to the President, to be by him trans-mitted to Congress.

A New Question as to the Effect of Pardon. In the case of Osborn and others against the United States, now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, a new question of the United States, now penning before the Supreme Court of the United States, a new question of the effect of pardon arises. One Brown's property was confiscated in Kansas, and on the sale the proceeds were paid to the plaintiffs in error. Subsequently, and while, as alleged, the mesey was in their hands. Brown was pardoned by the President, and he brought proceedings to regain his property. The pardon recited that Brown should not, by wirtins of its warrant, claim any property of the proceeds thereof which had been sold under the confiscation act. The court below construed this language to mean that the claimant should be prohibited from having restored to him the proceeds of any property which had reached the Treasury or the hands of third parties, and did not exclude moneys still in the custody of the court. It is here contended that the word "sold" applied to all property after sale, no matter where the money was, and that hence Brown should not have recovered.

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session yesterday at-ternoon confirmed the following nominations: Wm. McKee Dunn, to be judge advocate general Wm. McKee Dunn, to be judge advocate general of the United States army; Curtis F. Burnham, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Heratio G. Sickel, pension agent at Philadelphia; Robert M. Kelly, pension agent at Philadelphia; Robert M. Kelly, pension agent at Louisville; David P. Dyer, United States attorney for Eastern District of Missouri; Charles D. Bradisy, United States attorney for Colorado Territory; Wm. S. Sweezy, United States marshal for Wyoming; S. B. Axtell, of California, to be Governor of New Mexico; David P. Thompson, of Oregon, Governor of Hobbs: Charles E. G. French, of California, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Arizona; J. Maddison Wells, surveyor of customs at New Oriconan; John H. Clork, surveyor general for Nebraska; B. F. Chambert, register of Land Office at Neobrara, Neb.; John W. Babson, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; William Hemphill Jones, Deputy First Comptroller of the Treasury; Edmund B. Curtis, Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury; H. K. Leeves, Deputy First Auditor of the Treasury; Onaries F. Herring, Deputy Second Auditor of the Treasury; Wm. B. Moore, Beputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; Wm. B. Mose, Beputy First Auditor of the Treasury; Wm. P. Titcomb, Deputy Register of the Treasury; Charles E. K.,; H. S. Park at Henderzon, Ky.; John T. Ogden at Wellington, Ohio; F.A. Shumway at West Killingly, Conn.; E. A. Hough at Collinsville, Conn.; John H. Burnham at Hartford, Conn.; Mw. J. Hall at Meriden, Conn.; A. C. Greene at Greenville, Conn.; Edward H. Brooks at Camden, S. C.; John Lee at Chester C. H., S. C.; J. T. Gibson at Hantington, W. Vs.; S. C. Wing at Owensborough, Ky. f the United States army; Curtis F. Burnha

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The executive committee of the Cantennial commissioners is holding secret sessions in this city. To-day a sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Loring, Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania; Judge Lynch, of Loulsiana, and Director General Goshorn, was appointed to confer with the finance board with regard to erecting a building covering 38,000 square feet, for an exhibit.

The proposition is revoted by members of the board of finance, and will undoubtedly be carried out.

An adjourned meeting of gentlemen representing the agricultural implement manufacturing interests of the United States was held at the Continental hotel this afternoon, the object being to receive the report of the special committee appointed to confer with the advisory board of the agricultural bureau of the Centennial Exhibition relative to proposed trial of respers and mowers. The meeting occupied the entire afternoon, but accomplished very little in changing the character of the trial as projected by the Centennial authorities.

The convention unanimously adopted a recolution expressing the sense of the manufacturers in favor of a trial under the direction of the commission, without either report or sward, but Mr. Landreth, chief of the agricultural department, was present, and stated that he is at present advised that the trial will take place according to the programme already mapped out and published extensively throughout this and foreign countries.

NO, 18.

THE FIRE DAMP

ANOTHER GUASTLY MINING

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN LIVES LOST

OFFICIAL PAYMENT OF SIN'S WAGES

Thomasson Dies of Belf-inflicted Wounds-The Judiciary of South Car-

olina-Relection of the Judges by the

GREAT BRITAIN. Activity of the English Navy. Loxbox, Dec. 16.—The Pall Mail Gazette mays a private telegram from Egypt states that on demand of the British Government the Egyptian menof-war will be recalled from the territory of Cancilors and the constitutions.

Zanzibar, and the expedition to Abyssinia will confine itself to exacting satisfaction, after which the troops are to return to Egypt. ANOTHER GRASTLY MORROR.

BRUSSRIS, Dec. 16.—A terrible explosion occurred to-day in a coal-mine at Ffamieres, near Mona. A full force of men were at work at the time, and the loss of life is appalling. It is reported that 110 miners were killed; Il have been taken out injured. The accident was caused by fire-damp.

Balloting for Senators. PARIS, Dec. 14.—The balloting for Senators continued in the Assembly to-day. The right centre withdrew from the struggle, and the left alone presented a list of candidates. The follow-

ing were elected: M. Bereger, deputy or Drome, of left centre; M. Magnin, deputy for Cote de Or; W. Jules Simos, deputy for Marne; General Hillst, deputy for Correse; and General Charleton, deputy for Drome: all of the left. Wm. Canot Pichat Schoelcher and Adam, Radicalis, and M. Normandie, of the Laverguist faction. GERMANY. Rejection of Bismarck's Pet Bill.

BERLIN, Dec. 16 .- The Reichstag to-day reject.

The Wages of Sin to be Paid. New York, Dec. 16.—The negro murderers, Thompson and Weston, will be hanged at the Tombs to morrow morning, together with John Dolan, unless the latter obtains a stay of proseedings.

DOLAN DENIED & STAY.

NEW YORK, Dec.; 16.—Judge Barrett this afternoon desied the second motion made to him for a stay of Delan's execution. The motion was based on the affidayt of his counse; that he took exception to the charge of his benefit to the jury that they should convict of murder in the first degree, if they found the hilling teek, place while the prisoner was committing felony.

NEW York, Dec. 16.—Dispatches from and Dresden state that Thomasson has and Dresden state that Thomasson has confessed that he had the dynamite explicitive machine prepared for the Doutschland, but was not in time. His object was insurance. His design was to go ashore at Southampton, and that the machinery would blow up the vessel after she had left the latter port. He was born in New York, married a New Orleans lady and has four children, the voungest a baby. He lived in Virginia dark the war, and engaged in the business of blockade running, whereby he grew rich. Since 1856 he has resided at Leipsic and last at Strehlen, may have resided at Leipsic and last at Strehlen, may become embarrassed. He was twice in American the past summer.

Action of the South Carolina Legislature.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Two proposed amendments to the constitution of the Union League, defining when and how the league shall take part in political matters, were voted upon to-day by the league, and at a meeting of that body tonight it was announced that both amondments failed through lack of the necessary number of votes. The action leaves the league just where it was before—on the question of taking political steps as an organization—which means that the matter is at the discretion of the "committee of sixty-two," the element, which elected the present officers and all but three of the board of directors. One amendment was designed to prohibit the league from interfering in municipal politics unless ordered by a vote of a majority of the members present at a general or a special meeting. Others proposed that the league should take no political action whatever, unless expressly authorized by a vote of the majority of the members.

Murder Trial.

[Special Dispatch to the National Bepublican.] Nounistown, Pa. Dec. 16.—Blasius Pisterius, Normierown, PA. Dec. 18.—Biastus Pisterius, a Catholis priest, and John Pistorius, he brother, were brought into court on the charge of murder. Stephen S. Remak, esc., counsel for the Imperial German Legation, appeared for Biastus Pistorius and senior counsel, George W. Rogars, esc., of Norristown, as junior counsel. The defense made a melion to quasa the array of jurors. The motion was granted by Judge Henry P. Ross.

Shipwrecks, with Loss of Twenty Lives. night of the 28th, with seven of her crew. The only remaining one clung to a room till next day, when he was picked up. The schooner Water Witch was lost the same night near St. Francis bay with libriteen out of twanty-four persons who were on board of her. Four of the lost were females.

PERSONAL